CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1829. [NO. 642.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cheap Goods.

F. YARBROUGH having determined to sell out his Stock in Trade, will sell *LOW FOR CASH*, the following articles, viz:
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Alum do.
30 sacks Blown do.
20 hhds. and 50 bbls Sugar,
5 bbls Loaf do.
50 bags Coffee,
20 hhds Molasses,
30 tons Iron, assorted,
4 do. Castings, do
70 kegs cut Nails and brads,
40 pieces cotton bagging,
20 coils bale rope,
2000 lbs sole Leather,
50 sides upper do.
10 cases fur Hats,
8 do. Shoes, different qualities;
25 boxes Window Glass,
6 do. Whitemore's cotton & wool cards
Dupont's Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Spanish Indigo, Copperas, &c.
ALSO, a small assortment of *DRY GOODS*, Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, &c.
17*th Sept* 1829.—41 8w
N. B. Many of the above articles have lately been purchased in New York and Philadelphia, for Cash.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of Elizabeth Jarrott, deceased, at the last County Court of Cumberland, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment; and those having claims to present them authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JORDAN HOWELL, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, September 14, 1829.

Further Notice.

ON the 5th day of OCTOBER next, will be sold, at Mr. H. W. Ayer's Auction Store, all the
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
belonging to the above estate, also, one Milch COW. Six months credit will be given for approved notes.
JORDAN HOWELL, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1829. 41-3t.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Arch'd Smith, in Robeson county, my Negro Boy JERRY, about 16 or 17 years of age, dark complected. It is supposed, as his mother belongs to Mr. John Ford, Marion District, South Carolina, that he may be lurking in that neighbourhood. Any person who will deliver the said Boy to me, in Robeson county, or lodge him in Lumberton Jail, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.
DANIEL SMITH.
September 12, 1829. 41tf.

Lands, Negroes, and Stock,
FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 23d of October next, will be sold on the premises, that valuable Tract of LAND on the East side of the Big Marsh, near the Lumber River Meeting House, the property of Daniel Baker and David Taylor. The tract contains 500 acres, and is well known as not to need description. Also, at the same time and place, one NEGRO WOMAN, Weaving Utensils, Stock of various kinds. A set of Blacksmithing Tools, Corn and Fodder, with other articles too tedious to mention. Six months' credit will be given upon all the purchases over $2 Under that sum, cash. For the Land a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given.
DAVID TAYLOR.
Robeson County, Sept. 14, 1829. 41-5w.

Notice,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration. Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further, that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far; in what way; and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the conversion, or *otherwise* of those now in existence.
Extract from the Minutes.
JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.
Sept. 2. J. R. LONDON, *President.* 41

Printing Types, Presses, &c.
WM. HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 Line Pica to Diamond, at the following price, 6 months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for cash
They cast their book fonts, from English to Diamond, on metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

14 Line Pica, and all larger, per lb.	$0 30	Small Pica	38
Double Pica	32	Long Primer	40
Great Primer	34	Bourgeois	46
English	36	Brevier	56
"	36	Minion	70
"	36	Nonpareil	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb.
W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.
Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.
[*August* 24, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
COURT OF EQUITY.—SPRING TERM, 1829.

Joel Williams, Junr. vs. Alexander Williams, Arch'd MacKay and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Isaac Williams, Theophilus Williams, James Draughan & his wife Jane, John Bonner & his wife Eliza, Alex'r MacKay & his wife Ferraby, John MacKay & his wife Zillah, and Harry S. Williams, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said absent Defendants be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next and plead answer, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same as to them, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.—Witness
WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.
September 15, 1829. 41-6w.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber about the 20th August, a small Hound Dog named *OWEN*, marked as follows: slim made, black and white spots, with warts about his mouth, occasioned by the distemper, and a scar on the back of his head. Also, on the 10th inst. another Hound Dog named *DRUMMER*, marked as follows: black and white spots, short legs, a large scar on his side, and a large wart between his thighs. I will give Ten Dollars for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief, if stolen, or two dollars for such information as will lead to the recovery of either of the Dogs, or four dollars for both.
EPHRAIM HAMMONDS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 14. 41-3w.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

GOLD MINES.

The last number of Silliman's Journal contains a letter from D. Reinhart, Esq. of No. Carolina, to Professor Olmsted of Yale College, giving a more particular account than we have before seen of the new discoveries of gold in different sections of that state.—It appears that until within a few years, the "gold country" has been supposed to be confined to the small county of Cabarrus. In 1823, its extent was estimated at only 1000 square miles. It now comprizes the counties of Cabarrus, Montgomery, Anson, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Chatham, Rowan, Davidson, and several adjacent counties in South Carolina, extending more than 100 miles Westward of the original mine of Cabarrus. The following is an extract from the letter alluded to, with notes by Professor Olmsted:

"In the course of last Summer, an old man who had worked in the mines in Cabarrus, found some small parcels of gold in Rutherford County, between First and Second Broad rivers. In the month of March last, near the same place, a few more specimens were found. Of these I purchased to the value of 37 dollars. Shortly afterwards, similar discoveries were made in rapid succession, near the South Mountains, and on each side of them, in the counties of Rutherford and Burke.* So well were those rewarded who searched for gold, that in a short time, all the common laborers were engaged in digging for it; and one dollar's worth of gold to the hand per day, was thought to be only tolerable business.† Companies were soon formed, and lands that would not bring one dollar per acre, were sold at thirty dollars.

"The gold is got out of the small streams, and is called "Branch gold." Digging is generally commenced at the bed of the streams, and continued on each side to the adjacent hills. After the top earth and sand are removed, round flint rocks (quartz?) are found, such as usually occur in the beds of streams.‡ Among this earth and sand, the gold is found in particles from a very small size, to masses of two pennyweights. I understand it was thought that no gold was to be found below this deposite of pebble and flint rocks; but lately, after penetrating the layer of flint stones and pebbles, the miners came to a bed of very fine sand, varying in thickness from 6 to 12 inches, and below this another deposite of *round flint stones* and *pebbles*, which is more abundant in gold than the former.

"The quantity of the precious metal collected since the first of March, cannot be actually ascertained; but two weeks ago, about one thousand hands were at work, averaging each a dollar per day. New discoveries of gold are daily making in this county, (Lincoln) but our mines have not as yet proved so rich as those of Rutherford and Burke before mentioned.

"Quicksilver has been found connected with the gold. I had doubted this fact, though it had been repeatedly asserted; but this day, a man who can be relied on, and has worked at one of the mines in Burke, showed me a small quantity of quicksilver, which he asserted that he obtained at that mine.§

"Many exaggerated reports are put in circulation respecting the value of the gold mines, with the view of enhancing the price of land within that region; but so far are the real motives for enterprise, that many of our most prudent and wealthy citizens are making arrangements to enter largely into the business. So eager are people to find large pieces of gold, that they hurry through the process of washing in a very wasteful manner. It is even thought that the earth which has already passed through their hands, would, by careful management, yield another product as great as that which they obtained in the first instance. Very little of the dust is collected, nor is the business reduced to any system. We have great need of a few ingenious Yankees, to invent labor-saving and economical machines for us."

* At the base of the Blue Bidge, on the East, lie the Counties of Rutherford, Burke, and Wilkes, in each of which the face of the country is very uneaven, being traversed by numerous spurs of the Alleghany mountains. The county of Lincoln lies still farther East, and is less broken, but is remarkably distinguished for the abundance, variety, and excellence of its iron ores, which are, to some extent, manufactured into castings, and bar iron. The South mountains above mentioned, are seen on the West, from the village of Lincolnton, presenting a grand and interesting outline. All the foregoing Counties lie Westward of the Catawba river, beyond which it was not supposed until recently that the gold country extended.—O.

† This amount is obtained by merely collecting the earth in small parcels, and washing by hand.—O.

‡ That is probably, exhibiting the appearance of having been worn by attrition—showing that this peculiarity marks the deposites of gold here, as well as in Cabarrus. [See "Olmsted on the gold mines of North Carolina," in this Journal, Vol. IX.] The account here given, by a gentleman not at all interested in the theories of these formations, appears to favor the opinion that they are deposites from water, and not merely (as Professor Mitchell has maintained in a late volume of this work) the result of a decomposition of the associated rocks.—O.

§ Probably this was not of native origin.—O.

The Farmer—The following just and beautiful description we extract from the address of the Hon. Mr. Rowan, of Kentucky, to the citizens of Louisville, on the 18th ult:

Who is there among us that beholds the condition of our farmers, and does not exult in the consciousness that he is an American citizen? The house of the farmer is the abode of the virtues. It is a school in which lessons of practical wisdom are taught. It is a temple in which the precepts of our holy religion are inculcated. It is the castle of sovereignty, for it is owned by its occupant, and he is a freeman. It is the residence of peace, order, harmony, and happiness. Patriotism and piety unite in consecrating the place, and in suffusing every countenance with their unction. Indeed, what condition in life is so likely to produce that patriotism which will stand the country in stead upon emergencies, or that piety which will afford solace in extremity, as that of the farmer? He occupies a constant, intimate, and sensible relation with Heaven. His mind is subdued with a love of order, by constantly beholding that which prevails around him. The regular succession of the seasons, of day and night, and of seed time and harvest, admonish him to the observance of regularity and order in all his conduct. He perceives that the Sun and the Moon perform their circuit without loitering on the way; and learns from them, that industry is required at his hands. He looks to Heaven through its rains and its dews, for the reward of his labors in the abundance of his crops. He makes the sacred volume of Revelation the man of his council, and source of his consolation. He unites with his wife and children in tones of supplication and strains of praise around the family altar, on the morning and evening of each day. He acknowledges no sovereign but Heaven and the People; he bows with *appropriate* reverence to the will of each, and exults in the freedom of his own—for his homage is a free will offering, claimed at his hand by the convictions of his reason. His affections are conducted by his judgment and not by his fears, in his devotion. Matron chastity and infantile influence sweeten, and Religion hallows the atmosphere of his home, and render it resistlessly attractive. He loves his country because the farm and the domicil of which he is the proprietor, and with which his affections are identified, are a part of that country. His patriotism is an essential part of his conscious identity. Connected by his affections with the soil, and by his piety with Heaven, it partakes of the stability of the former, and the purity of the latter. It inspires him with holy enthusiasm in the cause of his country, when its honor or its safety is concerned. It is electric, and strikes every contiguous bosom, till it pervades the community.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Tremendous Hurricane.—The following account of a hurricane in Gates county, (N. C.) is communicated from a respectable source, and satisfactorily vouched for. Indeed we should otherwise have hesitated to publish it, so extraordinary are the facts which it details:

"*Sunsbury, August* 28.

"During the easterly blow on Monday afternoon, Mr. Costen of our neighborhood, witnessed one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds, ever experienced, perhaps, in this part of the world. When the blow came on he was standing under a shelter adjoining a house in which there was a considerable quantity of cider, low-wines &c., and was in the act of coopering a cask. He describes the sound of the rushing whirlwind as resembling the detonation of a vast number of cannon joined in one continued roar, in its approach to the spot where he was; and fully equal to the sound was the violence of its effects on every object with which it came in contact,—large trees were prostrated or twisted off at the roots in the twinkling of an eye, and fences swept from their places and whirled aloft through the air like chaff. Mr. Costen stood aghast at the approaching devastation which was literally sweeping all before it with the besom of destruction, and threatening him with utter annihilation. As his only hope of preservation he threw himself prostrate on his face, until the tornado had past, and thus escaped its fury without any serious injury, while every object around him was swept away before it. The shelter under which he lay was gone! and incredible as it may appear, the still-house to which it was attached, though very strong built, and 30 feet square, with its contents, was hurled from its foundation to a considerable distance. A barrel of low-wines which was under the shelter, was taken up and borne along with the blast to a distant part of the field. The large cider trough, full of pomace and weighing about half a ton, was blown to an incredible distance—a fact which I could scarcely believe, until I saw the situation it was in after the storm was over. After it passed the distillery, the whirlwind took a southerly direction and came in contact with three or four negro houses and other buildings, all of which were demolished and their fragments scattered afar—the roof of one of them has been found something like a quarter of a mile from the spot where it was taken from. It would be too tedious to mention all the particulars; how far beyond Mr. Costen's plantation the devastating effects of the storm has been traced, I have not yet learnt. Mr. C. estimates his loss at $800. What is perhaps as remarkable as any other fact in this case, though there were people in several of the houses which were demolished, not one was seriously injured. Providence in his unerring wisdom seems to have interposed for their preservation, for it would appear almost impossible that two or three persons could be taken up and thrown at a distance of twenty yards against a paling fence, as was actually the case, without being killed. Mr. Costen bears his loss with as much resignation as any person could, and is truly grateful to "Him who directs the storm," that it is no worse."

Richard Ward, a very ingenious mechanic of Salem Bridge, Connecticut, has lately invented a *Clock* which *winds itself up*. It keeps correct time, and strikes the hours regularly, and will continue to run until worn out, without the application of any power to it. So it is said.

Drying wet Candles.—In a village not far from Chester, a lady entered her kitchen, and found the oven swimming with grease. On asking the servant, a Welsh girl, the cause, the Cambrian maid answered with the greatest simplicity, "Look you mistress, the candle was fall in the water, and I was put her in the oven to dry."

Original Anecdote of Washington.—The following interesting anecdote, which, it is believed, has never before been given to the public, is from the appendix of a work just published, entitled "Memoir of De Witt Clinton, by David Hossack M. D." Dr. H. received it from a venerable clergyman who had it from the lips of the Rev. Dr. Jones himself:

"While the American Army under the command of Washington, lay encamped in the environs of Morristown, N. J. it occurred that the service of the communion (there observed semi-annually only) was to be administered in the Presbyterian church of that village. In a morning of the previous week, the General, after his accustomed inspection of the camp visited the house of the Rev. Dr Jones, then Pastor of that church, and after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him: 'Doctor, I understand that the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday; I would learn if it accords with the canons of your church to admit communicants of another denomination?' The Doctor rejoined—'Most certainly; ours is not the Presbyterian table, General, but the Lord's table; and we hence give the Lord's invitation to all his followers of whatever name.' The General replied, 'I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be; but as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on the occasion. Though a member of the church of England, I have no exclusive partialities.' The Doctor re-assured him of a cordial welcome, and, the General was found seated with the communicants the next Sabbath.

A witty fellow.—The following appears in the Fincastle Mirror in the shape of an advertisement:

He who does not puff *himself* in this world, is likely to remain behind the door: so my cotemporaries who are trumpeting forth their various merits seem to think. Work they will, *lower* and *better* than any body else—let them tell it; but an old saying proves that one side is always good 'till t'other's heard, and then that's better. I cannot for the life of me find out why I should not say, that I am fully prepared to execute any orders in the CABINET MAKING line, as WELL, (perhaps I ought to say BETTER—the greater the sound the trumpet sends forth, the more noise is made) as any body else. If you dont believe me, courteous reader, buy two or three Bedsteads, a Bureau, a Secretary, a Sideboard, &c. &c. of me, and if its not found true—why, then, you need'nt buy any more. But I'm not done yet—hear me!

Besides my wonderful proficiency in the above named business, I have learnt, withal, to be a CARPENTER and HOUSE JOINER. So that I can, not only make houses for the dead; but also houses for the living—aye, and big and pretty ones too. I don't wish to tire you however, with a full account of the wonderful powers of my mechanical genius, but will wind up by simply saying—if you want a place to live in—a place to sleep on—a place to eat on—a place to write on—a place to drink on—a place to play on—a place to hold your money—a place to hold your clothes—a place to hold your bacon—a place to hold your bones—or any other sort of a place; I can make it, (aye, and will do it speedily too) in the first rate manner, and at a price as moderate as any man's conscience (unless it be of the yarn string breed) will allow him to desire.

And after all this is said, I am still disposed to be accommodating; for I, too, will take some country produce in payment—having some half a dozen machines about the house admirably calculated to keep bread and meat from spoiling.
MORRIS HICKOK.
Fincastle, Sept. 5.

Avarice outwitted.—The case of John Eyre, Esq. who, though worth upwards of £30,000, was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner, the natural depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman who was his intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only £500, leaving the bulk of his large property to go to his nephew and his heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of £500 in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative; the clergyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew.

Valuable Application.—The scum from boiling molasses spread upon tarred brown paper, gives, we are desired to say, by one who has recently tried it, effectual and prompt relief to the most violent sprains.—Our informant states that he met with so severe a sprain on Monday, in jumping from a vessel to the wharf, that he was unable to walk, and had the cords of his leg and foot so drawn up, that he was for some time in the most excruciating pain. A friend suggested the above named application, which gave immediate relief, and he was able yesterday to walk to his place of business.
N. Y. Mer. Adv.

One way to reform a Drunken Husband.—The Western Intelligencer relates the story of a lady in the State of New York, who took the following summary means to avenge the frequent insults and injuries she had received from her drunken partner. She had married him with a fair prospect of enjoying competency and happiness; but in the course of the year, he joined himself to a club of merry fellows, and became a toper. She bore his abuse, and even his blows, for a long time, with no other complaint but her tears—but at length her situation became so intolerable, that she could endure it no longer. She resolved on a desperate expedient; and on his return from his usual haunt of dissipation, just drunk enough to leave him strength to beat her, put her plan in execution. As soon as he was fast asleep, she sewed him up in a sheet with a strong twine, leaving him only a little space to breathe. She then packed up her clothing, dressed her child, saddled a horse and waited calmly for her husband to wake from his slumber. At day light he began to move and finding the predicament he was in, poured forth a torrent of curses, upon his wife, ordering her to release him instantly. She arose, took down a raw hide which he had often exercised upon her own person, and approaching the bed with perfect composure, recounted the injuries she had received—the ruin he had brought upon himself and family, with which she had endured her sufferings, and even declared that she then loved him as she did her own life—but she could endure his tyranny no longer—she was going to her father's house, taking nothing but her child and a few articles of clothing; before she went, however, she had a painful account to settle with him.—Suspecting her intention, he promised amendment, but she commenced the work of flagellation with all the strength she could exert; he cried for mercy, and attempted to extricate himself, but his arms were too firmly pinioned; he rolled from the bed to the floor, but his wife kept the whip moving until she thought she had pretty well repaid his kindness, when she bid him good morning, took up her child, mounted her horse, and rode away. She called at a neighbour's house, made known the situation of her husband, and requested that, at a certain hour, he might be released, which was accordingly done. Shame and mortification overpowered his love of drink: he lived soberly for a year, when his wife consented to return to his house, and they have since lived happily and affectionately together, raising up a numerous and well ordered family.

Were man to live as he should do—*enjoying* every good gift, and *abusing none*,—he would (saving accidents) live to extreme old age without disease.—*Journal of Health.*

Fasting.—Distinct from religious ordinances and anchoritic zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthful sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin for a period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts, and took exercise on horseback. The list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt, whenever they are sick. Happily for them they have no meddling prompters in the shape of well meaning friends, to force a stomach already enfeebled and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate and the like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet to the full as rational as the one just mentioned, if on eyes weakened by long exercise in a common light, we were to direct a stream of blue, or violet, or red, or even green light through a prism, in place of keeping them carefully shaded and at rest.
Journal of Health.

Father and Son.—An old woman, who showed the house and picture, at Towcaster, expressed herself in these remarkable words:—"That is Sir Robert Farmer; he lived in the country, took care of his estate, built this house, and paid for it; managed well, saved money and died rich;—*that* is his son; he was made a lord, took a place at court, spent his estate, and died a beggar."

Great racking match and unprecedented speed. Yesterday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, a race was run on the Long Island Course by the celebrated horses, Bowery Boy and Stranger. The distance was two miles and repeat. The first heat was racked in 5 minutes & 4½ seconds—the second in 5 minutes 7 seconds. Both heats were won by Bowery Boy—the first with ease, and the last by a short distance. At a former race, Stranger was the winning horse.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Lately, at the Brattleborough Lyceum, the question debated was, "Whether early marriage was productive of more good than evil?" The ladies voted, and it was decided in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Do every thing in so reasonable and religious a manner, that you may be glad that God is every where present, and sees and observes all your actions.—*Law.*

FOREIGN.

New York, Sept. 15.

At a late hour we received by the Charles Carroll, our Paris papers to the 31st July inclusive. They furnish no decisive intelligence: such items as we found of interest are translated.

The Nuremberg Correspondent pretends that the Porte will accede to the treaty of 6th July, provided the Prince to be placed at the head of the Greek Government shall not depend upon any Christian power.—Rumors of changes in the French Ministry still continue.

Moldavia, Jassy, 8th July.

Letters from Varna, of the 2d, announce as a consequence of the brilliant victory of Koulevtcha, that a Russian *corps d'armee* under the order of *General Pahlen*, had passed the Balkan, which therefore transports the scene of warlike operations into the rich and fertile Roumelia. There is also beyond the Balkan another *corps d'armee* between Ardos and Eski Stamboul. Meantime a new army of fresh troops is entering the principalities. The reserve are crossing the Danube; and the army of operation thus is receiving accessaries, which will enable it to advance, and be in condition, in a few weeks, to appear before Adrianople.

New York, Sept. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Caledonia, Capt Rogers, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the 5th of August, Liverpool dates to the 7th and London Shipping Lists to the 5th.

The news brought by this arrival is various, and in some respects quite important, as will be seen from our extracts below.—The Russians were pursuing their advantages, and the Porte more willing to treat.—It seems to be generally credited, that the Russians have at last succeeded in passing the Balkan Mountains, which of course must mark an important epoch in the war. We have not the particulars of the routes or of the obstacles or facilities it afforded. The assurance given in some of the European Gazettes a short time ago, appears to have been well founded, for we are told that Shumla had been generally overrated as a place of importance, and that a moderate force would secure the passage of the mountains, by masking that fortress. This appears to have been done; and not only this, but the Russians had already pressed the place hard, and were threatening a storm.

The Emperor was hastening on a reserve of 40,000 men to the Danube. There appears to have been also some prospect of an invasion of the Turkish coast by a Russian squadron; and although the Sultan had given orders for several energetic military movements, the Reis Effendi had testified his disposition to treat with the enemy, by sending his dragoman, or linguist to Gen. Diebetsch.

A late report even pretends that an armistice has been proposed by Turkey.

From other countries there is little of importance in politics. It is gratifying to find that no preparations appear to be making in Spain to follow the foolish expedition of Barradas against Mexico. The only allusion we find to the subject, is an unauthenticated paragraph from a French paper.

The German papers state that the negotiations in respect to Greece, hold out, at present, but little hopes of a speedy and favorable result. All the proposals of the two Ambassadors have produced no effect on the Reis Effendi, who obstinately defends the old system of the Ottoman policy. At the meeting of the Divan which was to take place on the 7th or 8th of July, the proposals of the great European Powers were to be taken into consideration; but nothing favorable was expected by the Europeans at Constantinople, as the result of the deliberations of that august body, either on the subject of Greece or of the war with Russia. The two Ambassadors have been presented to the Sultan, and have personally enjoyed the most friendly reception.

The English houses at Leghorn, as we are informed under date of the 6th of July, in letters from that city, are making large purchases of provisions for the supply, it is reported, of the English fleet in the Mediterranean, which is to be increased to 52 vessels of war.

The Greeks, it appears, by the French papers, have obtained such advantages in Livadia in the latter end of June, that the military chiefs had determined to attack the Island of Negropont. It is thought that the English cruizers will oppose the execution of the design; but is equally believed that the Greek government will do its utmost to extend its frontiers on the continent of the Gulf of Arta and Vole, and to add to their state the Island of Negropont.

The accounts from Constantinople to the 7th of July state that the Turkish camp at Adrianople was broken up, and the troops were on their march to reinforce the Grand Vizier at Shumla. It was confidently believed that the Sultan would place himself at their head. An account of the recent defeat of the Grand Vizier had been published in Constantinople, but in a manner to make it appear less disadvantageous to the Turkish arms. The most extraordinary efforts were made to oppose with energy the further advance of the enemy.

The Messager des Chambres of Sunday contains more pacific intelligence. It states, on the authority of letters from Constantinople, that the Reis Effendi, after having examined the preliminary proposals for peace, sent by General Diebetsch to the Grand Vizier at Shumla, and by the latter to the Divan, had despatched the Dragoman of the Porte with his answer, to the Russian head quarters. Fresh hopes were therefore entertained that peace would be restored more speedily than it had been anticipated.

According to the St. Petersburgh papers of the 15th ult. the war in Asia has been resumed with great activity, and some important successes have attended the Russian arms. On the 14th of June, the united detachments of Major Generals Murawicco and Burzow attacked and dispersed a body of 15,000 Turks, occupying the defiles near Poztoy, taking from them their camp, a large quantity of ammunition, five standards, 4 pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners and killing 1200 men. The Turks had made several abortive attempts to retake the fortresses of Akhalzyk and Ardojan, but the Seraskier was advancing from Erzeroum with 30,000 men, and 50 pieces of cannon, leaving, it is said, 60,000 men behind him, so that a general battle was shortly expected. The Seraskier's chief force consisted in excellent Asiatic cavalry, but the Russians relied for success on the superiority of their infantry and artillery. The Prussian accounts of the affair at Poztoy, state that count Paskowitsch was still at Kars, but was preparing to attack the Seraskier, who, with an army of 50,000 men, was about 60 wersts (about 40 miles) from that fortress.

Constantinople, June 30.—The great victory of the Russians near Shumla is generally known. The Porte is making the most vigorous preparations for resistance, but it is said that the necessity of yielding is felt; this at least is inferred, from the circumstance that the dragoman of the Porte has received orders to set out to-day or to-morrow for the Turkish main army; this officer, it is well known, always acts a principal part in negotiations. An extraordinary courier has been despatched to day to Vienna.

Warsaw, July 20.—We have received news that Count Diebitsh has completely invested Shumla, and will soon make an attempt to carry it by storm.

IRELAND.—*Clare Election.*—The election for a member to represent the county of Clare took place at Ennis yesterday week At an early hour in the day the town thronged to an excess, which rendered the streets impassible, but, much to the credit of the men of Clare, not a single outrage occurred from the commencement to the termination of the proceedings, nor was a drunken man to be seen. The peasantry flocked in from the romotest districts of the county, and a fact much to their honor, not one of them carried a *shillelagh*, an appendage without which an Irish peasant is rarely seen. Mr O'Connell was proposed by Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, and seconded by Mr. Steele, Major Macnamara, Mr. J. O'Brien, and Mr. Richard Macnamara. Proclamation having been made, the High Sheriff, S. G. Purdon, Esq. inquired if it were intended to propose any other person, and receiving no answer, after reasonable time, he declared Daniel O'Connell, Esq to be duly elected. This announcement was instantly followed by immense cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the cheering was re-echoed without the walls of the Court-Room, and throughout the town. Mr. O'Connell in the course of his address of thanks communicated to his constituents the course he has marked out for himself in Parliament, and if he perform his promises, he will be the most indefatigable and useful man that ever sat within its walls.

He says he is determined to be in the House from the moment that prayers begin till all the business is over. He means to read every word of every bill that comes before the House. He pledges himself to move for the repeal of the act levelled against the late Association, by which a despotic authority was vested in the hands of the Viceroy; never to cease his endeavours till the Disfranchisement Bill, by which 250,000 freeholders were deprived of their rights, is repealed; to advocate reform, and full free and biennial parliaments; to procure the repeal of the Union; to abolish the horrible system of oaths, by which he said not fewer than 17 or 1800 oaths are required in various public departments; expose the abuses of the law and endeavour to procure their reform; and to call for an investigation into the story of Captain Garth, in order that the Duke of Cumberland, the brother of his King, might be freed from the foul slanders by which he had been assailed. Mr. O'Connell was chaired at six o'clock, and at seven about 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner to celebrate the peaceful triumph of the day. It was intimated during the day by Major Macnamara and O'G. Mahon that both would stand for the borough of Ennis on the first opportunity.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.

The sales of Cotton last week amounted to 10,910 bales.

The market was languid, and even at a decline of 1-3d per lb. it was difficult to make sales. There was a fair attendance of buyers at the public sales, and it went off equal to general expectation; the inferior qualities brought prices corresponding to the previous currency by private, but for the fine the offers were ½d to 1d lower. The import of the week was 19,081 bales.

There has been a moderate business done in grain, but at a reduction of 1s a 2s per qr. in wheat. For flour there has been more enquiry at our quotations, and considerable purchases of India corn have been made for the India market. The weather continues extremely favorable for the growing crops.

August 7.—The sales of the week are 12,000 bags; prices remain without alteration upon those of last week. The imports are 30,000 bags, namely 25,000 American, 6700 Brazil, 200 Demerara, and 100 Barbadoes.

FROM MEXICO

The schooner Splendid, Clark, at New York, from Vera Cruz, brings advices from that port to the 16th August.

Captain Clark states that the Spaniards had possession of Tampico, which they took with a force of 1500 men, without much blood shed, though the garrison consisted of a much greater number of men.

The Vera Cruz papers state that the Mexican troops, under the command of Santa Anna, to the number of twelve thousand, were at Tuspan, on the 11th August, on the march for Tampico, to attack the invaders. Tuspan is about forty or fifty miles from Tampico. Captain Clark also states that Com. PORTER was *under arrest* in the city of Mexico.

We learn from the papers that great excitement prevailed both at Vera Cruz and at Mexico, on the subject of the landing of the Spanish troops. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested in the papers, the Spaniards have met with no favorable reception at their landing, as has been reported at Havana. The landing was effected at Cabo Rojo.

Up to the 15th, nothing had been heard decisively on the subject. The greatest contempt is manifested for the smallness of the numbers of the Spaniards.

A motion in the Mexican Senate *to give Mr. Poinsett his passports to return to this country was lost.*

A motion to clothe the Executive with extraordinary powers, for five months, was lost in the Senate—Ayes 21—Noes 30.

Vera Cruz Aug. 15.

By letters from Tuspan, which have been received in this city, dated the 11th inst. we learn positively that General Santa Anna remained in that place with the expedition under his command, making every preparation to give the Spaniards a warm reception. The same letters say, it was reported in Tuspan that the invaders of Cabo Rojo (Cape Roque) had gained some advantages over 150 or 200 citizens, whose intrepidity carried them too rashly into the presence of the enemy. It is added, however, that the Spaniards will very soon experience the vengeance of the Mexicans, as in the immediate neighborhood of that place, there were more than 12,000 men determined to conquer or die.

Norfolk, Sept. 12.

Came in from sea on Thursday, and proceeded up the bay for Baltimore, brig James Beachem, of Baltimore, Richard Bennett, master, from Arica, 78 days to the Capes; cargo, copper, hides, tin, and Peruvian bark.

Left on the coast the United States' Frigate Brandywine, Commodore Jones; Vincennes, Captain Finch, and schooner Dolphin—all well, and anxiously expecting the relief squadron.

We learn from the supercargo of the J. B. who landed at Old Point Comfort, that the armies of Peru and Colombia had an encounter, in which the Peruvians were beaten. General Lamar had entered into a capitulation with General Sucre to remove his armies into Peru, and give up Guayaquil, which the Goverment of Peru, refused to ratify.

An Irish Lad.—Corry Howlan was a good specimen of our farmers—and I will sketch him for your amusement, gentle reader, as he loitered down that green lane with his merry companions—height, six feet one or two—an air of easy consequence, and every limb well proportioned—face oval, teeth white and even—nose undefined as to aqueline, Grecian, snub, or Roman, but nevertheless, highly respectable; eyes large and expressive; brow open, shaded with rich curling brown hair; the dress, as usual on holyday occasions, red waistcoat blue coat, knee breeches, white stockings, neat black Spanish leather shoes; shirt collar thrown back, a la Byron, loosely confined at the base by a green silk neckerchief, a 'bran new beaver,' placed on one side the head in a knowing position; and a stick, not dignified enough to be designated a 'shelalah,' nor slight enough to be called 'switch.'

An Irish Lass—Anty was a merry, laughing, blue eyed lass, somewhat short, and without one good feature in her face; yet the gypsey was esteemed pretty. It was really very provoking—she was any thing but pretty, and yet it was absolutely impossible to look at her face and think so; she had such coaxing smiles, and that heart felt charm, a sweet low voice—'an excellent thing in woman;' so many 'ah do's' and 'ah don't,' and a trick of blushing—and blushes stealing over a pure white skin, are, it must be confessed, very agreeable things indeed; then there was a cheerfulness, a joyousness about her, perfectly irresistible. At wake or pattern, she had all the best boys at her command, and how she laughed at them! Anastasia McQueen was a frequent visiter at the dilapidated castle, nay, was almost daily seen trudging towards it, her short scarlet cloak meeting the broad hem of her blue stuff petticoat, while the hood only half covered a profusion of deep nut brown hair, (and here I feel it a duty to my country peasant girls, to say, that they generally have long and most luxuriant tresses, and, woman like, are not a little proud of them,) while from her well turned but red arm, hung a basket containing such presents as a Bannow maiden could present,—dried fish, or fresh cockles, delicate butter, barley or oaten cakes, thin and curling, and new laid eggs.—*Mrs. Hall's Sketches.*

Awful Catastrophe.—On the 11th of February, 1826, a great number of children were brought together on one of the principal holidays to be treated with bread, fruit, wine, &c. in the Convent of Malta. As they were all pressing from one part of the convent to another, a strong gust of wind extinguished the light, and at the same time shut the door to which they were rushing. Just before reaching the door the way led down a pair of stairs, but which were not seen; and as it was impossible for those before to stop those behind from pushing forward, nearly two hundred were crowded and precipitated down the stairs. As they fell they reached the door and blocked it up so that it was impossible to open it from without; and before the bodies could be removed from within, *a hundred and ten* children were suffocated and dead.

Simplicity of Style.—The following advertisement is copied from a Philadelphia paper. It reminds us of the style of a certain distinguished Editor, who having disinterestedly joined our side of the political question, it would be ungenerous to name. Should the advertisement meet the eye of Capt. Basil Hall, it will confirm his hypothesis on our literature.

Doctor Andrew Kilpatrick cannot longer comperendinate retributing his cardiack thanks to his homogenitors, for their kind patronals of the Pagoda and Labyrinth Garden. Should they continue to peragrate over his cedeive and anthology, to avoid the excundescence of the city, the Doctor assures them that they will never find him unamalistical, stentorophonick, or cacochymical.

Magnetic Pole.—Brewster's Journal states that letters have been received from Professor Hansteen and his companions, to the 10th of Feb. They arrived at Irkutsk on the 7th of that month; afterwards visited Kiachta, and passed into China. "Their observations have proved perfectly satisfactory, and, *the position of the Magnetic Pole is ascertained.* Centuries may elapse before Siberia will be again so thoroughly observed."—*Jour. of Com.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Lycoming Gazette, dated "Dunnsburg, Sept. 8th, 1829.

"A most horrible scene took place at New Liberty, on Saturday the 5th of September, at the public house of Jonas Richard. Two young men, named William Smith and John Green, drank each a half pint of brandy, and a half pint of whiskey. The latter expired before any relief could be administered; and the former has recovered, although for a time his life was despaired of.

Green was in general a sober and industrious man, and has left a widow and a small child to lament his loss."

From the New York American.

We are every now and then reminded by some startling fact or incident, of the brief period of time which separates the condition of actual security, prosperity and civilization in the Western States from that of the wildness and the perils of the wilderness, that so recently covered all that portion of the Union. One of the most remarkable of these mementos, we are now about to present to our readers; it is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Rowan, one of the Senators in Congress from Kentucky, to a number of his fellow-citizens, who, without distinction of party, gave him a public dinner on the 18th ult. at Louisville. Gentlemen, said Mr. R., in reply to some sentiment complimentary to him—

"Gentlemen: You have justly designated me as "the son of the wilderness." My father, at the close of the Revolutionary war, under the illusive hope of repairing the ravages, which his devotion to the cause of liberty had made in his ample patrimonial estate, emigrated from Pennsylvania, his native State, to the wilderness of Kentucky. He arrived in this place in the month of March, 1783. In the spring of the following year he took with him five families and made a settlement at the long falls of Green River, a place computed at that time, to be 100 miles from any other settlement in the country. The subject of your present kindness was then about 11 years of age. Of the hardships and privations endured by that little colony, of the dangers which they encountered, and of the fortitude with which they endured and met them, it does not behove me to speak. I cannot forbear, however, to mention an incident which took place in one of the many incursions made upon them by the savages. It is illustrative of the times and relates to my mother; and I am led to the recital of it by the affectionate veneration with which I cherish her memory.

"She had walked out with Mrs. Barnett to a place where a company of young people were pulling flax at the extremity of a large field which adjoined the fort. Mrs. Barnett had taken with her her infant son, about two years of age. Very soon after they had joined the flax pulling company, a band of savages burst from their ambuscade and rushed upon them, discharging their guns at them, and yelling most hideously. My mother, who was an athletic woman, started to run, but recollecting that Mrs. Barnett was a delicate and weakly woman, unable to carry her child, turned and ran back in the face of the indians, under the fire of their guns, snatched the child from the arms of its feeble mother, and bore him in safety to the fort, although she was closely pursued, shot through her clothes with an arrow, and twice burned with the powder of the guns which were shot at her. Mrs. Barnett and her infant were both saved. He is now a respectable citizen of Ohio county, and there are still living three persons, besides myself, who witnessed the scene, and shared in its dangers. But thanks to the hardihood, the enterprise, and the industry of our people, Kentucky now rivals the oldest of her sisters, in the comforts and conveniences of polished life.

Advice to Mothers.—The following letter from the late Lord Collingwood to Mrs. Hall, contains some valuable advice to mothers:

I had great pleasure, writes his Lordship, in the receipt of your very kind letter a few days since, and give you joy, my dear Maria, on the increase of your family. You have now three boys, and I hope they will live to make you happy when you are an old woman. I am truly sensible of the kind regard which you have shown to me in giving my name to your infant; he will bring me to your remembrance often; and then you will think of a friend who loves you and all your family, very much. With a kind and affectionate husband, and the three small children, all boys, you are happy; and I hope will ever be so. But three boys!—let me tell you, the chance is very much against you, unless you are forever on your guard.—The temper and disposition of most people are formed before they are seven years old; and the common cause of bad ones is the great indulgence and mistaken fondness which the affection of a parent finds it difficult to veil, though the happiness of the child depends upon it. Your measures must be systematic: whenever they do wrong, never omit to reprove them in a style and language rather superior to their years. Proper words are as easily learnt as improper ones; and when they do well, when they deserve commendation bestow it lavishly.

Let the feelings of your heart flow from your eyes, and tongue; and they will never forget the effect which their good behaviour has upon their mother, and this at an earlier time of life than is generally thought. I am very much interested in their prosperity, and that they may become good and virtuous men. I am glad that you think my daughters are well behaved girls. I took much pains with them the little time I was at home. I endeavored to give them a contempt for the nonsense and frivolity of fashions and to establish in its stead a conduct founded on reason. They could admire thunder, and any other of God's stupendous works, and walk through a church yard at midnight, without any apprehension of meeting any thing worse than themselves. I brought them up not to make griefs of trifles, nor suffer any but what were inevitable.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

Mustaches.—We have lately learned that some of the first rate *dandies* of New York are laying out and fostering whiskers on the upper lip! This must be regarded by every man of *sense* as a vast improvement in modern fashions. Besides the additional *beauty* they confer on the wearer, they are an indication of *wisdom;* at least, a man adorned with *mustaches* would remind admiring beholders of some of the venerable gentlemen interspersed by artists, when representing mixed assemblies of ancient inhabitants of the eastern world. We have often admired a celebrated painting of this description, exhibiting the multitude when listening to the discourse of Christ, while preaching to the people in a boat at a little distance from the land. In that group may be seen beards worthy of imitation; and as those who wear this newly revived badge of sapience will never be able, in any other way, to manifest their relationship to *Minerva,* we recommend to them to copy from the beards which distinguish that painting. And to facilitate the growth of those elegant tufts of hair that extend from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth, we advise them to use a liniment of whale oil and hog's lard, to be applied three times a day, on an empty stomach. This application would not only give a fine gloss to *mustaches,* but would render the wearer peculiarly graceful and pleasing, if his lip whiskers should chance to come in contact with a lady's face. Go on, brave fellows; you will soon be as *wise* as Socrates, and *captivating* as Adonis. We rejoice to hear of this new fashion—for madness in men always restores women to reason.

Tetter Worm.—After I had the te[r] nearly twenty years on my hand, a[nd] used dollars worth of celebrated rem[e]dies ment, which took off the skin reg[u]larly without effecting a cure, a friend [a]dvised me to obtain some Blood Root, (call[ed] Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) to steep [in] vinegar, and afterwards wash the [a]ffected with the liquor. I did so, and [in] few days the dry scurf was removed, [and] my diseased hand was whole as the [o]ther.

Amer. Far[mer]

Oysters have been generally pro[hi]bited from May to August inclusive as unhe[alth]y. The Boston physicians have recently [given] an opinion that this is a mistaken [no]tion, and that they may be safely eaten [in] the summer. In consequence of this opin[ion], the board of Aldermen of Boston [have] passed an ordinance allowing the sale of oysters, during the summer.

Murder.—We learn (says the Elizabeth City, N. C Star, of Sept. 9,) that a man by the name of Ivey Wilkins, of Currituck County, who has been in the habit of abusing his wife, murdered her last week. After he had committed the act, he made a [fl]ight, and was about interring the body, when he was overtaken by a jury of inquest, who, while they were examining it, Wilkins made his escape. He was pursued, but before he would suffer himself to be taken had one of his legs nearly shot off. We presume he has been committed to jail to undergo a trial.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a circular "to the officers commanding the different squadrons of United States ships of war," requiring them to furnish the surgeons of the different ships with a supply of the chloride of lime, to be used in removing the disagreeable smells, purifying the air, and bad water on board

Fitch's Patent Carriage.

THE Double Axletree Safety Carriage, has a wheel fast to the axle, the axle turning with the wheel; the wheels are held to their places by means of two connecting bars, extending from one wheel to the other, one on each side of the axle, and four boxes between them, for the axle of the wheel to turn in; each axle passing through and turning two of them, one of which is close to the end of the connecting bars, the other near the centre; the boxes are square, with a hole in the centre of a size to fit the axle, and are fastened to the connecting bars by bolts and a hoop of iron passing round the connecting bars and the boxes; the boxes and connecting bars may be made of wood or metal, and the boxes should have a hole on the upper side to let oil to the axle. In a four wheel carriage the body is secured to the connecting bars in the centre, which permits both fore and hind connecting bars to turn in the centre, or bar which couples the fore and hind axle, and which may be turned by chains or rods of iron, extending from the end of the connecting bars of the fore axle to the end of the connecting bars of the hind axle, crossing each other in the centre; the fore connecting bars turned one way will cause the hind connecting bars to turn the other, and will enable the carriage to turn in a less space than it would, but one of the connecting bars turned, the advantage of having the fore and hind connecting bars turned, is that the wheels may be made all of a size and interchangeable, and have the body of the carriage suspended over the axle, from a frame passing over and resting on the centre of the connecting bars of the wheel.

The advantage of the 'double axletree Safety Carriage,' is, that more weight may be carried on it with a less drawing power, than on a common carriage, and that the advantage gained is considerable, may be deduced from the following rules: a carriage when moving is always in one of three positions—it is on a level, rising on an inclined plain, or descending an inclined plain. In making a calculation of the power required to draw a carriage, there are two things to be considered, viz: the friction on the axle, and the obstruction before the wheel and carriage. In a common wagon or carriage, on the common principle, the axle, where it goes into the hub of the wheel, is generally about 5 inches at the large end and 3 at the small, average 4 inches; this goes through a hole in the hub, and makes 168 square inches which the wheel rubs on the axletree every time the wheel turns round; 4 wheels rub over 672 square inches of surface on the axle; this will occur on a wheel 16½ feet in circumference, every rod, or 320 times in moving 1 mile, making 214,040 square inches of surface which the wheels rub over in travelling 1 mile. The 'double axletree Safety Carriage,' having the axle fast in the hub of the wheel, and turning in boxes between the connecting bars, the boxes are the only parts which rub the axle; if the boxes are 3 inches through, two to each axle, and the axle 2 inches in diameter, it would give 18 inches of friction to each box, and to each wheel, and 144 to all four of the wheels, which occur but once in two rods, or 160 times in a mile, the wheels are 33 feet in circumference, rubbing over but 23,040 square inches in a mile, less than one ninth of the surface rubbed over on the axle where there is on the axle of the common carriage.

The method best calculated to find what power will be required to draw a carriage over an obstruction before a wheel, is to be found in the inclined plain principle of rising bodies; the distance from the obstruction to the centre of gravity under the axle should be divided into 3 or more inclined planes, all of which will differ in their angle of ascent; a wheel 10½ feet in diameter, or 33 feet in circumference, with a felloe 9 inches broad, when it has sunk in the sand 1½ inches, covers 225 square inches of ground, and the four wheels of a carriage would cover 900 square inches; if a carriage is loaded with 8000lb. every square inch of ground will bear about 9lb. a wheel 5¼ feet in diameter and having a felloe 3 inches broad, will when 1½ inches in the sand, cover about 57 square inches of surface on the ground, and if 4 wheels would cover 228 square inches, and if the load was a load of 8000lb. on the carriage it would be more than 35lb to the square inch, and as the resistance is near 4 times as great to the square inch of ground covered by the wheels, and the felloe of the wheel being narrow, it is probable it would sink in the sand 3 times as deep as the wheel with the broad felloe, which would be 4½ inches; this obstruction it must be said would always be before the wheel, and on the wheel having 2000lb. on it or 4000lb. on the 4 wheels, it would require a tracting power of 1000lb. to overcome it; the wheels of the large carriage having the obstruction of 1½ inches before, and the weight of 4000lb. on the 2 wheels, would require a tracting power of more than 400lb. to overcome it, the axle of the wheel being fast in the hub of the wheel of the double axletree safety carriage, makes the wheel much stronger than a wheel of the same size would be if it turned on the axle, and the load being carried beneath the axle, it would be more difficult to upset, for the body of the carriage being fast only at the centre of the connecting bars, and the load always falling to the centre of gravity, the wheel should rise high enough for the connecting bars to strike the frame of the body, the wheels would all bear from the centre to the upper side of the carriage. To load the common carriage so as to have but 9lb. bear on each square inch of surface on which the wheels would cover when in the sand 228 inches, there would be but 2052lb. on it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1829.

The Constitution.—Jonathan Elliott, of the City of Washington, has in the Press, a third volume of the Debates in the *State* Conventions, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, as submitted in 1787. This volume contains the Debates which took place in this State and Pennsylvania.

On the 20th inst. CHARLES CARROL of Carrolton, the only venerable surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, will have completed his ninety-third year. The Anniversary of his birth-day always collects around him his affectionate relatives and intimate friends, who are within the reach of his domestic circle. He is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.—*Bal. Reg.*

Milledgeville, Geo. Sept. 12.

We are sorry to learn that the expectation so general a few weeks ago, of plentiful crops of cotton being made in this State the present year, are not likely to be realized. The number of pods is not in proportion to the growth of the plant, but this is a small evil compared to the depredations of a worm, which is very destructive in many neighborhoods, eating the *forms* and young bolls, and perforating the large ones, so as to prevent their maturing.

Recorder.

Albany.—In this city, and the vicinity, severe hoar frosts were experienced on the mornings of the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. On Saturday, particularly, *ice* was observed on the low grounds at Judge Buel's farm. During a part of last week, fires in our dwellings were comfortable, if not necessary. The more tender green-house plants, exposed to the frost, were touched; vines occasionally, and stalks of vegetables very considerably. This early appearance of frost is unusual.—*Argus.*

Not altogether useless.—"A lady in New London was recently thrown from a chaise, the wheel of which passed over her breast. Her corset resisted the pressure and she escaped unhurt."

As a specimen of "Canadian justice," the Editor of the Freeman says:

"James Fitzgibbon, the magistrate found guilty of a violent breach of the peace, was fined *one shilling* and dismissed. The Editor of the *Freeman*, found guilty only of using the words "native malignity," in reference to the Attorney General, lest they might *lead* to a breach of the peace, was committed to jail for *one year*, fined *one thousand* shillings, and bound down to keep the peace for three years, in 2400 dollars! The country that can bear *this* administration of justice, will bear any thing."

The misery of human life is made up of large masses, each separated from the other by certain intervals. One year, the death of a child; years after a failure in trade; after another longer or shorter interval a daughter married unhappily: in all but the singularly unfortunate, the integral parts that compose the sum total of the unhappiness of man's life, are easily counted, distinctly remembered. The happiness of life, on the contrary, is made up of minute fractions; the little soon forgotten charities of a kiss, a smile, a kind look, a heart felt compliment in the disguise of playful raillery, and the countless other infinite smiles of plausible thought and genial feeling.

Coleridge.

Enthusiasm.—When Mademoiselle SONTAG was in Germany, at one of the public places several gentlemen insisted on her stepping on a temporary bridge, formed by their hands, the stones on which she would otherwise have trodden being slightly damp.

Drawing on the 8th October.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 6, for 1829.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or two shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners, therefore, in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular Schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5,000 Dolls.	is	5,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	500 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
1	prize of	200 Dolls.	is	200 Dolls.
4	prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
10	prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
50	prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100	prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100	prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
5,000	prizes of	3 Dolls.	is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268	prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme. Not one blank to a prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets $3—*Halves* $1 50—*Quarters* 75 *Cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, August 25, 1829. 39-5w.

Temperance.—A communication in the last Salisbury papers, signed by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, gives the particulars of the formation of a *Temperance Society*, by the Concord Presbytery, on the principle of *total abstinence*. The officers of the Society are, Rev. Robert H. Chapman, D. D. *President;* Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick and Mr. Thomas Allison (Tanner) *Vice Presidents;* Rev. John Silliman, *Corresponding Secretary;* Rev. Jesse Rankin, *Recording Secretary;* and Rev. Wm. A. Hall, *Treasurer.*

Mr. Rankin states, that one pious merchant of Concord has several months since ceased dealing in ardent spirits; that two others in Concord, and two or three in Salisbury, have determined to give it up so soon as they shall have disposed of the little they have on hand.

We learn that this subject will be brought before the Presbytery of Fayetteville, at its ensuing meeting; and also before the Synod of North Carolina, at its sessions in this town on the 10th of November next. There is no doubt that these bodies will form Temperance Societies, and probably recommend their formation in every Congregation, and thus contribute essentially to promote a cause in which the wise and good all over the country are enlisting their best energies.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement descriptive of a carriage invented by Mr. E. G. Fitch, of Alabama, who is now in this place. It is the opinion of Mr. Fitch that there is not only an advantage gained over the common carriage in the transportation of heavy loads, but that there would be an advantage in using them as stage coaches for the transportation of the mail and passengers, with greater rapidity and safety, with the power now required.

We understand, that Mr. James R. Creecy, whose mysterious disappearance some months since, gave rise to much speculation, has returned to Edenton.—*Ral. Reg.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLES RHIND, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, in Russia.

JOHN WARD, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Chihuahua, in Mexico.

JOHN S. MEIRCKEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique, in place of Silas Marean, resigned.

WILLIAM SHALER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in place of Thomas M. Rodney, removed.

SIDNEY MASON, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of St. John's, in the Island of Porto Rico, in place of Robert Jacques, removed.

WILLIAM STIRLING, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Barcelona, in Spain, in the place of Charles Douglass, removed.

WILLIAM S. HAMILTON, of Louisiana, to be Surveyor of Public Lands South Tennessee, in place of James P. Turner removed.

WILLIAM TROOST SIMONS, to be Consul of the United States for Westphalia and the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine, to reside at Elberfeldt, in place of John Godfrey Boker resigned.

Appointment by the Postmaster General.

Charles K. Gardner, a Clerk in the General Post Office, to be Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Abraham Bradley, removed.

Wilmington, Sept. 16.

The latest intelligence confirms our apprehensions, with respect to the losses sustained by the rice planters. Some of those above the thoroughfare, may be calculated to lose about two thirds; others, the whole of their crops. Those below the thoroughfare, have also sustained considerable losses.

The destruction of the corn crops on the low grounds, is supposed more complete than at first apprehended.

Black and South Rivers have come in for a full share of the calamity. On all the low grounds on these rivers, which were covered by the flood, there is calculated a loss of two thirds of the crops. The crops generally, have probably suffered much from the long continued rains of August.

The agricultural class has sustained a deep blow; and the prospects of the whole community are consequently depressed. It is a matter of some encouragement, however, that the anticipated produce of the soil in other sections of the country, is stated to be very great.—*Recorder.*

Much sickness prevails in most sections of the country south and east of the mountain districts. We may remark, however, in general terms, that there is not much, if any, more sickness in Salisbury, than in ordinary years at this season. We are advised from Mecklenburg, that in some parts of that county an unusual degree of mortality attends the cases of fever this season: young and old fall victims to it.—*Western Carolinian.*

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for the 6th Circuit, commenced at Rockford last week, the Hon. James Martin Jr. Judge.—Col. William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, was appointed Solicitor pro tem. in place of Joseph Wilson, Esq. deceased.—*Ib.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Cause of Temperance.—At a meeting of some of the citizens of Raleigh, on the 9th inst. "for the purpose of taking into consideration what could be done to further the cause of temperance," William Peck, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Charles Dewey, appointed to record the proceedings.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, the Rev. P. W. Dowd, the Rev. N. H. Harding, Mr. Leonidas Polk, and the Rev. T. P. Hunt.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the numerous temperance Societies, which have been formed in different parts of the country, have had a most happy influence in diminishing the sale and the consumption of ardent spirits:

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of every friend of Temperance to co-operate by every prudent measure, in arresting the progress of an evil, which has long had a most destructive influence on personal, public and domestic happiness:

That a Temperance Society be forthwith formed. And that we no longer withhold our influence from a cause upon which the smiles of Heaven have descended, and, as we believe, will continue to descend.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Wm. Peck, Esq. Rev. Messrs. Dowd, Harding, Hunt, and Mr. L. Polk, was appointed to draft a Constitution, and to report the same on the evening of the 10th inst. The meeting then adjourned to that time, when the committee appointed to draft a Constitution reported—and the Constitution, recognizing an entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, except as medicine, and all prudent means to discountenance its distillation, sale and use, was adopted.

Wm. Peck was elected President, P. W. Dowd, Secretary, Wm. M'Pheeters, Treasurer; who in connection with three other members, viz. L. Polk, N. H. Harding and T. P. Hunt, constitute an Executive Committee for managing the general concerns of the Society.

After signing the Constitution, the meeting was adjourned, with Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

Commodore Porter.—Letters have been received in New York from Dr. Boardman, who is the surgeon, friend and companion of Com. Porter, in Mexico, and no mention is made of his (Com. Porter's) arrest—as was stated in the accounts received on Wednesday from Vera Cruz. They are residing in the family of Mr. Poinsett, the American Minister, and their detention results from the embarrassments in the resources of the Government, which they have every reason to expect will be speedily removed.

We learn from the Baltimore papers, that Mr. Causici has finished his fine colossal Statue of Washington, and that the Nineteenth of October next, the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, is fixed for its elevation to its destined place on the summit of the Monument in that City. Proposals for placing it on its appropriate pedestal are advertised for by the proper authority.

Nat. Int.

Walter Scott.—A number of the Caledonia Mercury gives a complete list of the writings of this celebrated author, including compilations and works of which he has had the editing. The whole number of volumes is one hundred and ninety, besides innumerable contributions to Magazines and Reviews.

Justice late, but always acceptable.—The editors of the National Intelligencer, received the following note by a late mail, which they observe, is an instance of honesty so rare, as to put in the back ground completely the man who returned a borrowed umbrella!—We second their intention of holding the example up for the applause and imitation of the rest of the newspaper reading world:

Alabama, August 25, 1829.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: If you will turn to your book of uncollected accounts for the year 1812, you will find an unsatisfied claim against me, which will be discharged either by remittance or payment to any designated person. I shall make no excuse or apology for my long silence, presuming that a settlement even at this time is the most satisfactory requital that can be offered. The account, with interest, will receive immediate payment when ascertained.

Respectfully yours, ——— ———

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¼. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $4 a 4 50. 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80 a 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, $2¼ a 2½. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 a 8¼, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common $9 prime $11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 35. Whiskey, 22½ a 25. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

EXCERPTS.—*For the Observer.*

"THE FATE OF AMEY."

By Clare, a Northamptonshire Peasant.

The flowers the sultry summer kills,
Spring's milder suns restore;
But *Innocence*, that fickle charm,
Blooms once, and *blooms no more.*

The swains who loved, no more admire,
Their hearts new beauty warms;
And maidens triumph in her *fall*,
That envied once her *charms.*

OUR COLLEGES.

Let the divine philosophy of the Bible be here studied. Let the morality here taught be the morality of the Bible. Let the Bible, the Bible, which is the religion of Protestants, be the text book of first esteem and most constant reference. Let the History of our Religion be learnt; let the proofs of christianity be investigated; let the prophecies of the most ancient and venerable of books be read and compared with all other histories which attest their fulfilment. Let it not merely be said, that nothing is taught contrary to christianity: that the mind is left free to its own choice; rather let it be announced to the world, that every thing which can be said is said in its behalf, and every thing which can be done, is done, in order to lead those immortal souls who come hither for the high improvement of their faculties, to the saving knowledge of Him who is the true God and eternal life.

Examine, and examine well, whether christianity be true or false, be the work of God or the mere artifice of man. *On this subject call no man* MASTER *on earth.*—*Bishop Meade.*

The most beautiful and impressive doctrines of the Divine Founder of Christianity were delivered not in the *Temple*, but on the *Mount.*

Were the early and rapid progress of what is called Methodism to be attributed to any cause beyond the enthusiasm excited by its vehement faith and doctrines (the truth of which I presume neither to canvass nor to question) I should venture to ascribe it to the practice of preaching in the *fields* and the unstudied and extemporaneous effusions of its teachers.—*Byron.*

It is related of Sir Robert Walpole, that when his son Horace one day took up an historical work to read aloud to him, he exclaimed, "Oh, do not read History, for that I *know* must be false."—*London Quarterly Review.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I submit a few observations upon a paragraph of the Winyaw Intelligencer of the 9th Sept. containing animadversions upon Mr. Hooper's Oration.

The paragraph, which bears the editorial stamp, begins with a critique upon the literary merit of the Oration, in which the opinion is promulgated with a positiveness which appears to exclude all contradiction, that 'the composition is *decent*, but not what the reputation and situation of the author would lead us to expect.' It must be a source of inconceivable mortification to Mr. H. to discover that his speech has not met the approbation of such a *competent* critic as the Editor of the Winyaw Intelligencer. Every reader must bow without a murmur of dissent before the omnipotent dictum of this South Carolinian Jeffrey,

'And hail his voice as truth, his word as law.'

But the critical acumen of the perspicacious reviewer has not only enabled him to discover blemishes in the *manner* of the Oration; but in the *matter.* He casts off the habiliments of the critic, which may well sit uneasily upon him, and assumes a garb which better befits him—that of a *partizan.* His brow blackens with displeasure when he sees Mr. H. undertake a theme upon which he knows *his* sentiments cannot coincide with his own—but the bowels of this Coryphæus of disunion distend with ungovernable rage, when he hears him deprecate the miseries of dismemberment, and condemn those treasonable sentiments of which the Editor of the Winyaw Intelligencer is a worthy propagator. "It is difficult to perceive," says the witty Editor, with a desperate attempt to be facetious—"it is difficult to perceive wherein such opinions differ from the worship of the Grand Lama, or the eidevant enthusiasm for the Grand Monarque." Be it so—it is not much worse to worship the Grand Lama of Thibet, than the grand Lama of *treason.* But it is very *easy* to perceive wherein the opinions of Mr. H. differ from the dark and flagitious principles which the Editor of the Winyaw Intelligencer dares only to insinuate.

The said Editor is extremely shocked when he expresses a suspicion that Mr. H. attempts to instil into the minds of the Students of the University, sentiments which he condemns. Such would be a bootless task. In the Institution within which Mr. H. received that education which it is now his business to impart to others, there does not lurk a single opinion congenial to those of the Winyaw Editor—and whatever may be the principles which the people of South Carolina may have imbibed from men differing only in the magnitude of their abilities from the said Editor, both an enemy to state rights, and an advocate of disunion, are, in this State, *'rarœ aves in terris.'* Such 'wild and mischievous schemes,' as he may well call his own, will, it is hoped, neither 'by authority' nor otherwise, ever be disseminated within her limits.

Passing over the singular declaration he has made by mistake, that Mr. H. is *not a man*, and moreover that a *Republican is less than a man*, we will conclude by advising the Editor of the Winyaw Intelligencer to confine his political squibs to the combustible spirit of his own native State—for when they advance farther north, they will elicit nothing from an indignant people but condemnation and contempt.

TALBOT.

[The following was intended for last week's paper, but came too late to hand:]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BASIL HALL'S "STAY AT FAYETTEVILLE."

Strange news here, I ween, to our good citizens. Our worthy Postmaster, who always hailed as a *native* of our "very pretty and flourishing town," or its vicinity, we learn from Mr. Hall, "was one of a *considerable* [what will the Edinburg and Quarterly think of their accomplished traveller to use this *vulgar Americanism*, as they have been pleased to term it,] Colony, as it may be called, of Scotch Highlanders." Again: our Sand Hills are made Highlands, so "that a Clerk who understands GAELIC, forms a *necessary* part of the Post Office establishment." NOW THIS IS ALL NEWS TO US; and if all the remainder of his "Book of Travels" contain similar *correct* statements, it must be indeed *invaluable.* As we will charitably believe, with others, that the man was not *malicious*, we must attribute his "gross errors to the * * * * * * * * CAMPBELLTON.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, a few days since, Mr PHILIP G. SMITH to Miss ANN E. CHEAIRS, daughter of Benj. Cheairs, Esq. of that county.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting will take place in the Methodist Church in this town on Saturday next; preaching to commence at half past ten o'clock A. M.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday the 16th inst., JOHN PEARCE, second son of Mr. William Lumsden, in the 9th year of his age.

Evasi——

From "the evil," safe remove,
To the family above;
Wash'd in the atoning blood,
Shout thy praise, O Saviour God:
Higher still in glory rise,
Swell the anthem of the skies!
Joys perrennial, take thy fill,
Parents hear His voice, "be still." [*Com.*

At Manchac, (Lou.) on the 15th ult. Dr. THOMAS LAUGHLIN CARTHY, formerly of Newbern, N. C.

In Washington City, on the 17th inst. EEWARD JONES, Esq. late Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, aged 74 years and 9 months.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Sept. 16, Brigs Antelope from Philadelphia, Busy from St. Thomas, Native from New York, Pamelia from New York, and Schr. Lorenzo from Portsmouth, N. H.

CLEARED, Brig Cobbassee for Havanna.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42 tf

Splendid Chances for a Fortune.

$10,000 Capital Prize.

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery

TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	$10,000	10 prizes	of	$200
1	of	3,000	10	of	150
1	of	1,500	30	of	100
1	of	1,250	51	of	50
1	of	1,100	51	of	40
4	of	1,000	51	of	30
5	of	500	51	of	20
5	of	400	102	of	15
5	of	300	1530	of	8
10	of	250	11475	of	4

Whole Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion.*

This Lottery draws in Richmond, on the 5th October.

☞Orders for Tickets by mail, enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application.—Address to

B. W. HEWSON,
Petersburg.

Where was sold in the last Scheme of this Lottery, one Prize of $1000 and one of $500. Cash paid at sight for all prizes at the Fortunate Office of

B. W. HEWSON.

Petersburg, Sept. 1829.

ODD and EVEN,

By which the holder of two tickets, or two shares is certain of obtaining *one* Prize, and may draw *three.*

Maryland State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

Drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, the 8th October.

$5,000 Highest Prize.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	5,000	Dollars,
1	do	of	1,000	Dollars,
1	do	of	500	Dollars,
1	do	of	200	Dollars,
4	do	of	100	Dollars,
10	do	of	50	Dollars,
50	do	of	10	Dollars,
100	do	of	5	Dollars,
100	do	of	4	Dollars,
5000	do	of	3	Dollars,

5268 Prizes.—24,000 Dollars,
4732 Blanks.

"Not one Blank to a Prize."

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this Scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain *Two Prizes each.* The whole of the prizes are payable in cash, which can be had the moment the drawing is received.

Whole Tickets $3, *Halves* $1 50, *Quarters* 75 *cents.*

For sale in a variety of Numbers, at the *Truly Lucky and Prompt Pay Office of*

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Virginia.

Where have been sold and the cash paid, no less than *Twenty Capital Prizes* within the last four months.

☞Orders for Tickets enclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. *Address to*

B. W. HEWSON,—*Petersburg.*

Petersburg, Sept. 1829

Union Canal
LOTTERY,

Of Pennsylvania—Class No. 11.

To be drawn on the 26th September, 1829.

20 Prizes of 1,000 Dolls.

SCHEME.

20 prizes	of	1000	51	of	80
20	of	500	51	of	60
20	of	300	51	of	50
23	of	200	51	of	40
1	of	5,245	102	of	30

&c. &c.

Whole Ticket $5, *Half* $2 50, *Quarter* $1 25,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to.

September 24.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

CURIOSITY.

This is the title of a very masterly poetical production, delivered at Cambridge, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on the 27th of last month, by Charles Sprague, Esq. of Boston. The following beautiful passage presents a familiar and interesting picture of childhood, the fidelity of which every parent will recognize.

'Tis Curiosity—who hath not felt
Its spirit, and before its altar knelt?
In the pleased infant see its power expand,
When first the coral fills its little hand;
Throned in his mother's lap, it dries each tear,
As her sweet legend falls upon his ear;
Next it assails him in his top's strange hum,
Breathes in his whistle, echoes in his drum;
Each gilded toy, that doating love bestows,
He longs to break, and every spring expose.
Placed by your hearth with what delight he pores
O'er the bright pages of his pictured stores;
How oft he steals upon your graver task,
Of this to tell you and of that to ask;
And, when the waning hour to bedward bids,
Though gentle sleep sits waiting on his lids,
How winningly he pleads to gain you o'er,
That he may read one little story more.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

The following is given as a sample of Continental poetry: it first appeared in the Baltimore Emerald, and is said to have been found among the old papers of the Editor's father. The printer of that paper is Col. Benj'n Edes, formerly of Kennebec or Boston.

Come out, ye Contanentalers!
We're going for to go
To fight the red coat enemy,
Who're "plaguy cute," you know.

Now shoulder whoop! eyes right—and dress—
Front! Davis, wipe your nose;
Port whoop! that's sleek—now carry whoop!
Mike Jones turn out your toes.

Charge bagnet!—that's your sort, my boys,
Now, quick time, march! that's right,
Just so we'd poke the enemy,
If they were but in sight.

Halt!—shoulder whoop! stop laughing, Nick;
By platoons—wheel!—halt!—dress!
Hold up your muzzle on the left—
No talking, more or less.

Bill Sneezer, keep your canteen down:
We're going for to travel:
Captain—I wants to halt a bit,
My shoe is full of gravel.

Ho!—strike up music!—for'ard march!
Now point your toes, Tom Rogers;
See—yonder are the red coat men—
Let fly upon 'em—sogers!

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Heirs of Robert Halliday, deceased, are notified and requested to renew their Bonds, otherwise suits will be instituted indiscriminately.

I will attend at Fayetteville on the 28th and 29th instant, for the purpose of renewing the bonds.

JAMES HALLIDAY, Adm'r.
Of David Halliday, dec. late Guardian for the Heirs.
Halifax, N. C., Sept. 5, 1829. 40-3w.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1829. 40 tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at September Court, 1829, as Administrator of the late W. W. Ballard, requests all persons indebted, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, to bring them forward, authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, 8th Sept., 1829.

Further Notice.

ON the 29th Sept. instant, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the store of the late William W. Ballard, deceased, situated in the Brick Row, Hay street, all his stock of

Groceries,

Consisting of RUM, BRANDY, SUGAR, COFFEE, IRON, &c., with some Black Smiths Tools. And on the 1st October, at Messrs. Willkings & Co's vendue store, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. A credit of six months will be given for approved bonds and Notes.

D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, 8th Sept., 1829—40-3w.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

White Lead.

50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by
JNO. HUSKE.
August 12, 1829. 36tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

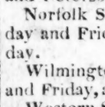
C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse* & *Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }
June 11, 1829. 27tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.
January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL,* situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.
July 16. 32tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
August 20, 1829. 37tf.

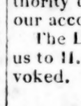
Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.
New York, 3d July, 1829.

Hats.



I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.
Jan. 29, 1829.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.
April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.
March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 10, 1829.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.
Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Dito black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts.
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.
Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office,

For Rent,

The STORE in Brick Row, formerly occupied by W. W. Ballard; also, the HOUSE on Hay Mount, in which he resided.—Apply to

D. SMITH, [Hay Mount.
September 15, 1829. 41-3w.

New Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH
GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.
May 28, 1829, 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.
July 2, 1829. 30 tf

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

DR. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.
February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying each bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S
Indian Vegetable Compound,
For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1825)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
	5 00
Haywood's Manual,	2 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	3 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	

E. J. HALE.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.